

The Grimsby Independent

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VICTORY LOAN MEETING

Citizens of Grimsby and North Grimsby Township have been invited to attend a meeting next Monday evening in the Council Chambers at which time arrangements for the new Victory Loan will be made. The loan, which was announced this week from Ottawa, is for six hundred million dollars, the same amount as raised in the last loan.

James W. Baker, who headed the Grimsby and district committee last time, has been in St. Catharines this week conferring with county loan officials. It is expected that he will be able to announce the local quota and discuss plans for furthering the loan.

TAX READJUSTMENT NEEDED

There is too great a discrepancy between the taxes assessed on land "below the mountain" and land "on the mountain", according to members of the North Grimsby Township Council, who remarked on the growing fruit orchards to be found in the southern part of the township.

The discussion arose as J. G. Metcalfe was again appointed assessor for the year, and one councillor remarked that there would have to be a revision of the methods of assessment before very long. Councillor Mitchell pointed out that the trend in farming in the southern part of the township seemed to be towards fruit growing, and he remarked on the number of trees that had been set out in recent years.

"The farmers over the mountain

are growing the very same thing in many cases as those below the mountain, yet they do not have to meet the taxes which are being levied on us down here. Why, we're paying something like twenty dollars an acre," he said.

"Yes, and at twenty dollars an acre, we are being taxed off our farms," said Councillor M. S. Nelson. "It looks as if we are paying for the locality."

"Yes, that's it, and there might be some cause for taxes being higher down here, but not that high," said Councillor Mitchell. "What I'm getting at is that the farmer over the hill who has a fruit farm stands to make the same amount of money as the farmer under the hill, yet look at the taxes both farmers pay. It's not fair, and something will have to be done about it."

CHAMBER ELECTED DIRECTORS

Three new faces will appear on the 1942 board of directors of the Grimsby Chamber of Commerce, following the annual election of directors which was held last Tuesday evening.

The three new members are Thomas Henry, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Hugh Campbell, of the Growers Cold Storage, and Ewart Stonehouse. A fourth director elected was Erwin Phelps, who was on the Board last year.

The new directors take the places of Robert C. Bourde, 1941 president of the Chamber, Harold Matchett and William Hewson. They were elected for a two-year term. The other three members of the Board, who were elected last year for a two-year term, are Cecil Bell, H. V. Betzner and Russell Terry.

In his annual treasurer's report,

Thomas Gammage reported that the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce were in excellent shape.

C. D. Millyard, chairman of the committee responsible for the sending of cigarettes overseas, reported that all but thirteen cents of the \$412.78 collected during the past several months had been spent on smokes, and he urged that the citizens continue to support this wartime activity, citing the appreciation with which the smokes are received by troops stationed in Great Britain. A total of 123,000 smokes has already been despatched overseas.

Membership in the Chamber of Commerce was placed at 114, and H. B. Matchett, chairman of the membership committee, was thanked for his work in this connection. A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. Gammage for his work as treasurer of the organization.



THOMAS W. ALLAN
Clerk of North Grimsby Township

Thomas Allan Has Served N. Grimsby Thirty-One Years

Warm words of praise were heard for the work of Thomas W. Allan at last Monday's session of the North Grimsby Township Council, when it was revealed that he was starting his thirty-first year as clerk and treasurer of the municipality. Without a vote, the council agreed that Mr. Allan should be allowed another hundred dollars per year remuneration for his services.

"You know it's easy to forget that we are getting good service from our clerk," Councillor William Mitchell stated. "Mr. Allan comes here and does his work and I don't think he is appreciated as he should be. I certainly think that he is entitled to an increase."

Other members, concurring with these views, remarked on the amount of work done by the clerk of which the general public is unaware.

Johnny Farrell Now A Sergeant

John Farrell, formerly of The Independent shop staff, who enlisted in the Royal Canadian Engineers two years ago, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant. At 19, he is believed to be one of the youngest men holding this position in the Canadian armed services. At present he is stationed in a Canadian defensive sector.

War Certificates Sale Here Well Over 1941 Quota

District Exceeded Dominion Average During 1941 — Work of Assistants Praised By Chairman.

The citizens of Grimsby and district invested enough money in War Savings Certificates to purchase eight universal carriers, according to compilations arrived at by the local War Savings Committee.

In making this announcement, A. R. Globe, local chairman, stated that at the first of last year the objective had been set at \$20,000, and the total 1941 purchases amounted to over twice that amount, \$42,135.50.

"So you see, what with the Victory Loan and the other wartime charities appeals, this community has really done very well," Mr. Globe said. "We could not have accomplished it if it had not been for a lot of effort on the part of Berenford Scott. He kept the figures and records straight, and has really done a good job. A lot of credit for keeping the employers-employees situation in hand goes to Hugh Campbell. He has done a wonderful job."

"What makes the record so good," Mr. Globe went on "is that there were not many total subscriptions, but a large number of small savings which have made this showing. Actually, for the population of the town and township, there has been invested about ten dollars for every man, woman and child."

On the same basis, Mr. Globe pointed out, there should have been collected throughout the Dominion something like \$120,000,000 during 1941. As the total investments in War Savings Certificates during last year amounted to about \$100,000,000, this district is above average.

Local Seal Sale Unit Nets \$276.05

With practically all returns in from the sale of Christmas seals in aid of the Niagara Peninsula Sanatorium, the following figures are published by the local unit representing the returns for the past seven weeks, as follows: \$82.75; \$49.00; \$41.40; \$28.00; \$42.40; \$20.85; \$11.05. This gives a creditable total of \$276.05. Mrs. Murray Fitch and Mrs. J. Thomas Gammage are the president and secretary respectively of the Grimsby and district unit.

BANKER DISCUSSED NEEDS WHICH NECESSITATED PLAN OF CONTROL ON PRICES AND WAGES IN WARTIME ECONOMY

C. M. Shortt Warns That Danger Of Inflation Remains While Government Finances Are Not Tended—Price Regulations Are Not New, Though Canadian Plan Goes Farther Than Anything Yet Attempted — Post War Release Has To Be Watched.

Swollen payrolls, bringing to the average man on the street a greater purchasing power, but Canadian citizens into direct competition with the government in the securing of various types of raw materials and finished goods.

This, according to C. M. Shortt, chief statistician of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was responsible for the steps which led up to the regulations which now affect Canadian prices and wages. Mr. Shortt was speaking before members of the Grimsby Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday evening.

Tracing the economic situation since the close of the last war, the speaker reminded his audience that during the depression there was a considerable surplus of labour and materials available, but that by the summer of 1941 these surpluses had been depleted. The re-armament program in the United States, depleted the materials in the United States upon which this country depended for many of its requirements. A record demand for labour practically erased the unemployment problem.

"The increase in wage payments in two years of the war was about \$900,000,000. With this great rise in purchasing power labour entered into very active competition with the government for the supply of goods. By the end of last August labour had nearly \$200,000,000 per month to spend and the government's war expenditures

were in the neighbourhood of \$100,000,000 monthly," Mr. Shortt said. "It should be noted that a huge backlog of requirements was built up and it is difficult to blame working people for satisfying their desire for essential goods which they did without when they were idle. But the fact cannot be ignored that the volume of retail trade, apart altogether from governmental purchases, expanded as much in the past two years of the war as in all the previous decade."

The speaker described the new and revolutionary price-wage control measures as "fearsome" — so fearsome that they put him in mind of a remark made by the Duke of Wellington when he inspected a group of new and rather raw recruits sent to the European continent to reinforce his troops there: "Perhaps they will frighten Napoleon for they certainly frighten me."

The new regulations, while revolutionary, are not exactly new. Mr.

Shortt recalled that as far back as 2250 B.C. a Babylonian king set an exchange value for various goods and services, "pegging" the price of wheat, interest on money and even surgery. Half way through the last war regulations on the sale of many commodities, including a system of rationing, was introduced in this country, and price control over certain products was also in force during the depression which covered most of the last decade.

The principle of price control is that prices be kept at prevailing levels, or at least any advances in the cost of goods should be minimized as much as possible. Due to various products having a direct bearing on the prices of others, because of the diversity of manufacturing today, the work of making this system is difficult, "bristling with difficulties". For instance, it would be impossible to fix the price of one commodity and not another and efforts to establish fair prices should take into account all the costs of production, including allowances for managerial compensation, interest on capital, the difference in risks, and net profit required. Keep a business in operation in a progressive condition as emergency circumstances permit.

The first requirement for this successful operation, according to Mr. Shortt, is the setting up of regional boards throughout the country. He cited the case of Great Britain, where 1,400 local committees work under the direction of but one government department, the Ministry of Food Control.

Because one country can have no control over the price structure of another, the problem is further extended. The only way in which these variations can be overcome is to insist upon the use of more and more domestic products whenever possible.

One other great requirement for the successful operation of such a scheme is careful government financing. "No price control system will prevent run-away inflation if the government adopting it loses firm control over its own finances," said Mr. Shortt.

The Canadian regulations meet these requirements generally, but they contain one unique provision which is entirely new—the cost of living bonus. The provisions also go farther than any former regulation. (Continued on page 8)

LIONS AWARD NOMINATIONS ARE NOW DUE

The secretary of the Grimsby Lions Club, S. R. Globe, announces that he will be glad to receive nominations for the annual Lions Citizenship Award, which was presented for the first time last year to Mrs. William Groves. Two nominations are already in, and Mr. Globe stated that any citizen of the Town of Grimsby or of North Grimsby Township is entitled to make a nomination for this unique honour.

The requirements for the award are simple. The nomination, which should be in writing, should cite the reasons why the person nominated should be considered for the award. Any person within the town or township who has, during the past year, contributed to the community, or who has brought honour to the community, or who has accomplished either of these things through a period of years, is eligible.

In discussing this aspect of the award, Mr. Globe cited the case of last year's recipient, who received the award for invaluable community service done through a period of years.

Nominations should be in by the end of the month, and the award will be made after the committee of judges has considered the nominations from all angles. Personal representation by a nominator on behalf of the person being nominated may also be made.

TOWN'S NAME CARRIED ALL OVER WORLD

The name of Grimsby will soon be familiar throughout the world, according to Basil Windrum, manager for eastern Canada of the United Distillers Limited company, which operates a plant here. Mr. Windrum, who was a visitor in Grimsby last Tuesday, reports that U.D.L. products are now being sold in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, Beira, South Africa, and Cairo, Egypt. He also reports that his company has had inquiries from Palestine, India and Mexico.

According to Victor Patenaude, manager of the Grimsby plant, prospects for the future appear to be extremely bright. This year he has not had to retire any of his staff as he did in 1941. "In fact, we have been adding to our staff by about fifty per cent," he said.

Mr. Windrum stated that shipping was providing somewhat of a problem to the firm these days. Insurance rates are high, and coverage cannot always be obtained due to the irregularities of shipping.

"However, we are doing our best, and I think that it is interesting that products of this community are finding their way all over the world," he said.

Mr. Patenaude also stated that his plant had been unable to take care of all the United States business available to it. He was interested in the recent order from Washington that Uncle Sam was

(Continued on page 8)



PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL

We have to win a world for our children. We have to win it by our sacrifices. We have not won it yet. The odds are upon us. The power of the enemy is immense. In this strange, terrible war there is a place for everyone, man and woman, old and young, hale and hearty. Service in a thousand forms is open. There is no place for the idler, for the weakling, for the shirker or the sluggard. All have their part to play.

District Deputy Grand Master Addresses Masons

Reginald Cloughley Initiated Into Masonry By Father, Presiding Worshipful Master Of Union Lodge.

Members of Union Lodge, No. 7, A.F. & A.M., were honoured at their meeting on Thursday night of last week with a visit from District Deputy Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. H. S. Marshall, of Burlington. Introduction of the distinguished guest was made by Wor. Bro. C. W. Lewis.

An interesting feature of the evening was the honour bestowed upon Wor. Master David Cloughley in initiating his son, Reginald Cloughley, into masonry.

In the banquet room a toast to the Grand Lodge was proposed by Wor. Master Cloughley and responded to by Rt. Wor. Bro. H. S. Marshall, who also was the speaker of the evening. Rt. Wor. Bro. C. T. Farrell proposed the toast to the candidate which was suitably replied to by Bro. Reginald Cloughley. The toast to the visitors, proposed by Wor. Bro. David Cloughley was responded to by a number of the visiting brethren from Burlington, Hamilton, Beamsville and Smithville. The evening concluded with the Junior Warden's toast.

Will Observe Burns Night at Tuesday's Lions Meeting

Observance of the birthday of Robert Burns at next Tuesday's meeting of the Grimsby Lions Club is a unique departure which is attracting considerable attention. President A. R. Globe of the Lions Club has suggested that any Scotsmen who might be interested in attending are welcomed, and that they should get in touch with Rev. Taylor-Muir, who is active in the arrangements being made.

The skirl of pipes and the traditional haggis will be in evidence, and special features on the program will be in keeping with the character of the evening planned.

Local Bank Man Left To Report At Manning Pool

Gordon W. Brown, accountant of the Royal Bank of Canada here for the past two years left yesterday for Toronto where he entered Manning Pool as the latest of the men of this district to join the Royal Canadian Air Force. He will take an administrative course before being posted.

Mr. Brown's place is being taken by G. E. Bedford, of Stratford.

LOCAL CHURCHES
CLUBS AND
ORGANIZATIONS

Sunday
School
Lesson

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1942

John The Baptist
And Jesus

Luke 3:1-22

GOLDEN TEXT

Thou art my beloved Son, in
thee I am well pleased.

Approach to The Lesson

The testimony of John the Baptist was all important because the old testament prophets had declared definitely that the coming of the Messiah was to be preceded by that of the Messenger, who was to go before Christ and prepare the hearts of the people to receive their King. The forerunner was to remain in Israel back to God, and come as an Elijah to bring the herald of the approaching advent of the Redeemer King as set forth in Isaiah 40, and Malachi 4.

Heart of The Lesson

Of all the prophets John was the greatest because it was given him to present the Saviour to the men of his day, whereas the others could only predict His advent. There is a sense in which the ministry of John the Baptist always precedes the revelation of the Christ of God as the sinners Saviour and the believers Lord. Repentance toward God and faith in Jesus Christ ever go together.

Applications

John sharply rebuked the hypocrites among the Pharisees and Sadducees who, when they saw that many were flocking to his baptism would have complied with it also, because they came with no penitence for sin, nor purpose of walking in righteousness before God. Let us face the question honestly, have we repented of our sins and sought by divine grace, deliverance from them and entrance into the Kingdom?

WHAT NEXT?



Ready made slip covers long associated with living room furniture are now being made for dining room chairs. Putting like upholstery and made of knitted or elastic material, the covers may be quickly slipped on and mapped out. Aside from their contribution to cleanliness the covers were designed to add a decorative note to the dining room.

The World's News Seen Through
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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SAMPLE COPY ON REQUEST

Woman's Page

MENU HINTS,
FASHIONS, FACTS
AND FEATURES

HEALTH

HEALTH THROUGH
NUTRITION

Eleven health and welfare organizations of Ontario will be represented on a committee to make a survey towards the improvement of health, through nutrition.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. J. T. Phair, General Medical Officer of Health for Ontario, representatives of these groups met recently at the Legislative Buildings in Toronto, and heard Dr. L. B. Pett, director of nutrition services of the Department of Penitentiaries and National Health.

The organizations represented included: The Ontario and Medical and Dental Associations; the Canadian Dietetic Council; Canadian Home Economics Council; Health League of Canada; Ontario Division, Red Cross; Canadian Council of Women, Ontario Section; and one appointee from private organizations.

"We have some knowledge now of what is wrong with the Canadian diet," Dr. Pett said. "It should be in the hands of everyone. A great deal of the efforts of many social service agencies has been wasted because there has been no simple teaching of nutrition facts."

As an example of what proper diet will do, Mrs. A. R. Stevenson of the Canadian Red Cross Association told of a boy's camp in Northern Quebec last summer. "We interested ourselves in the proper menu based on nutrition knowledge, and in two months the 200 boys gained from five to 14 pounds in weight."

Dr. Gordon Bates, of the Health League of Canada outlined the widespread nutrition work his organization has performed in Toronto during the last few years with nutrition classes, by teaching not only about the necessary food, but how to cook it to retain its vitamin content.

Our Weekly Poem

LADY ICICLE

Little Lady Icicle is dreaming in
the north-land
And gleaming in the north-land, her
pillow all aglow;
For the frost has come and found her
With an ermine robe around her
Where Little Lady Icicle lies dreaming
in the snow.

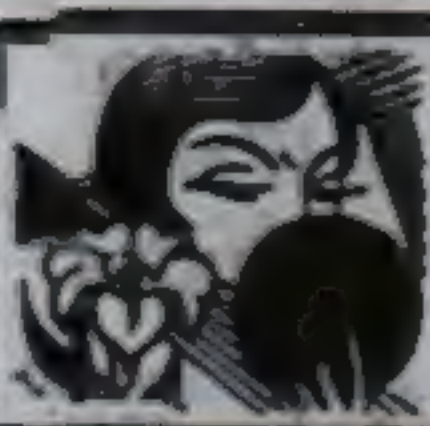
Little Lady Icicle is waking in the
north-land
And shaking in the north-land her
pillow to and fro;
And the hurricane a-sighing
Sends the feathers all a-whirling
Where Little Lady Icicle is waking
in the snow.

Little Lady Icicle is laughing in the
north-land
And quaffing in the north-land her
wines that overflow;
All the lakes and rivers crusting
That her finger-tips are dusting,
Where Little Lady Icicle is laughing
in the snow.

Little Lady Icicle is singing in the
north-land
And bringing from the north-land
a music wild and low;
And the fairies watch and listen
Where her silver slippers glisten
As Little Lady Icicle goes singing
through the snow.

Little Lady Icicle is coming from the
north-land,
Remembering all the north-land,
where o'er her feet may go;
With a fringe of frost before her,
And a crystal garment o'er her,
Little Lady Icicle is coming with
the snow.

—Pauline Johnson.



The WOMAN'S
LOOKOUT
By CLAIRE BURNS

SYSTEMATIZING YOUR DAILY
LIFE

"Teach us to number our days
that we may apply our hearts unto
wisdom." Time is the stuff that
life is made of.

"If you can fill one unforgiving
minute
With sixty seconds worth of dis-
tance run."

Then you are fortunate and will
have no regrets at the end of the
day, the year, or life. This calls
for a time budget. Systematize
your work, so much for each day,
each work hour. Wash on Mon-
day, iron on Tuesday, odds-and-
ends on Wednesday, clean the up-
stairs on Thursday, the down-
stairs on Friday, Bkts and prepare
for the "day of rest" on Saturday.

Plan what you will do this winter;
so much study, so much com-
pany, so much improvement in
homemaking, so much recreation.
How will you spend the years
ahead, what this twelve-month
what the next?

Gather the family into a huddle
and plan the household spending
for the year. A financial budget is
a thing to aim at. I must be elastic
enough to allow for emergen-
cies; but it must be binding enough
to limit the expenditures and to al-
lot them so wisely that the family
will be sufficiently provided with
shelter, clothing, advancement, re-
creation and savings.

An average budget for a thrifty
household might be: Rent, 20
per cent.; Food, 21 per cent.;
clothes, 15 per cent.; operating ex-
penses, 15 per cent.; personal and
miscellaneous expenses, 15%;
savings, 10 per cent. Operating in-
cludes fuel, light, cleaning agents,
water, new furnishings and help.
Personal includes dentistry, health,
education, recreation, travel and
contributions. The proportionate
expenditures in a household depend
upon the locality, the vocation, the
age and condition of its members.
Costs will vary according to dif-
fering needs.

LAUNDRING TIPS

Foundation garments give bet-
ter service if laundered frequently
and correctly, for the simple rea-
sons.

- RECIPES -

EGGS—ECONOMICAL AND
SATISFYING

An important place on the mar-
keting list should be given to eggs.
Fresh eggs are an appetizing,
healthful food for children and
adults. They are easily and quick-
ly prepared either as the main dish
or as other foods for dessert.

Eggs are graded according to
Government standards of quality
and size. In order of quality the
grades are: Grade A1, Grade A,
Grade B, Grade C.

The Consumer Service Section,
Marketing Service, recommends
the following tested recipes:

Scalloped Eggs

6 eggs
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons grated cheese
2 tablespoons chopped onion
Hard cook eggs. Cool. Remove
shells. Cut in halves. Remove
Remove yolks and mash with a
fork. Add 1 tablespoon butter.
Season with salt and pepper. Fill
whites, piling up yolks lightly.
Place eggs in a casserole. Prepare
sauce. Melt 2 tablesp-
Add onion. Cook until onion butter.
four. Slowly add milk, stirring
constantly until thick. Add
Add salt. Pour over and smooth.
top with grated cheese. Sprinkle
top heated through and Bake un-
melted. Serves 6.

Rice-Egg Casserole

1/2 cup rice
4 eggs
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon minced
1 teaspoon minced onion
(or leaves) celery (stalk)
1 cup grated cheese
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper
Hard cook eggs.
boiling salted water cook rice in
(allow 3 cups water). If tender
Drain well, wash and

Melt butter. Add onion and celery.
Cook until clear. Add milk. Bring
to boiling. Put 1/2 rice in a glass-
ed casserole. Slice eggs and ar-
range on rice. Add remainder of
rice. Pour milk-cheese mixture
over. Bake 25 minutes at 350 de-
grees F. Serves 6.

Eggs in Baskets

4 slices fresh bread
4 eggs
Salt and pepper
Remove crusts from bread. But-
ter and press into small muffin
pans, buttered side up. Bake until
corners are crisp and brown. Break
1 egg into each cup. Season and
return to the oven until egg is set.

Creamed Eggs On Toast

1 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1/4 teaspoon salt
4 eggs, hard cooked
4 slices buttered toast
Melt butter. Add flour. Cook
until frothy. Add milk. Slowly
stir until thickened. Add chopped
egg whites and salt. Pour over
toast. Press egg yolks through a
coarse sieve. Sprinkle over sauce.
Reheat in oven.

Caramel Spanish Cream

2 cups milk
1/4 cup sugar
1 1/2 tablespoons gelatine
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup boiling water
1/4 cup cold water
3 eggs
1 tablespoon butter
Soak gelatine in 1/4 cup water.
Melt butter. Add 1/4 cup sugar. Stir
constantly until golden brown. Add
1/4 cup boiling water. Stir until
sugar is dissolved. Add salt, milk
and remaining water. Bring to
boiling. Pour over 1/4 beaten egg
yolks. Return to stove. Stir un-
til mixture coats the spoon. Add
soaked gelatine. Cook 1 minute.
Pour over stiffly beaten egg
whites. Mix thoroughly. Pour into

Beauty for YOU

The Secrets
of
Good Looks

by
Barbara Lynn.



BANISH WRINKLES!

It is always easier to avoid
wrinkles than to eradicate them.
An ounce of precaution will save
you many hours of effort later on.
Far too many women defer proper
skin care until lines actually ap-
pear. Then they add other lines
through worrying about them! Be-
gin now to take regular care of
your skin. A few minutes each
day will accomplish wonders!

Here are some specific hints if
you already have tireless lines:
For the skin about the eyes and
on the temples, take a dab of
Three-Purpose cream and pat it in
very gently with the finger-tips,
working outwards.

Wrinkles on the brow require a
more vigorous mode of treatment.
Smooth a course with the finger-
tips along the lines of the wrinkles,
from the centre of the brow to the
temples. Do this frequently dur-
ing the day. At night massage

with cream in the same way.
These simple rules will go a long
way to help you PREVENT aging
lines: First, wash regularly with
gentle palmolive soap and warm
water. Follow with a cold rinse.
Secondly, make it a daily habit to
give yourself the "six-minute
makeup treatment" with the aid of
the new Three-Purpose cream that
is at once a cleansing cream, a
foundation base for powder and a
skin cream. Use matching rouge,
lipstick and powder.

If you have any personal beauty
problems, write me for confidential
advice, and enclose four one-cent
stamps for my booklet on Beauty
Care. It will help solve most of
your beauty problems. Write:
Miss Barbara Lynn, Box 75, Sta-
tion B, Montreal, Que.

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The SNAPSHOT GUILD
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING



Want more fun from photography? Then try developing your own films.
It's easy, and you can learn to do it in very little time.

FREQUENTLY I've been asked
the question: "How can I de-
velop and print my own pictures?"
It's a good query—one that many
of you probably have been wonder-
ing about—so I'm going to answer
it today.

Developing and printing, you see,
are in a way the finishing touches
in a photographer's education.
When he first learns how to make
his camera operate, it's as if he
were going to elementary school.
Following what makes a good
picture subject is comparable to
high school. And learning how to
develop a print is equivalent—in
the photographic sense—to a col-
lege education. It means you're hav-
ing more fun too.

To start your own developing the
best thing is to purchase an in-
expensive developing and printing kit.
You can get them—one might say
—in all shapes and sizes. That
isn't important, but what really is
important is that every set contains
all you'll need in the way of chemi-
cals and equipment. And included
in each set is an instruction book-
let which explains clearly and
concisely the steps to follow in de-
veloping a film and making a print.
Such a book is invaluable if an

experienced photographer isn't at
hand to help you get started.

But whatever kit you get—and
the inexpensive ones will do nicely
at first—you're going to need a
darkroom to work in. A large,
empty closet will be sufficient, al-
though many photographers prefer
to work in a larger space—such as
a bathroom or kitchen which has
been made lighttight by heavy cur-
tains over the door and windows.
Or perhaps you'd prefer to build a
regular darkroom of your own
either in the cellar or attic.

In any event when you're estab-
lished and ready to begin work, you
won't have any trouble if you fol-
low directions. That's the secret of
producing high quality prints and
negatives. Just follow the direc-
tions, and don't let anyone tell you
otherwise.

However, here are a few tips.
Keep your equipment and develop-
ing solutions spotlessly clean;
watch solution temperatures care-
fully and don't work when they're
below 60 or above 75 degrees; keep
agitating your films and prints dur-
ing development; and, finally, wash
everything—prints and negatives
—thoroughly—at least 20 minutes
in running water.

John van Guilder

TOTAL WAR NOW!

The Parliament of Canada meets on January 21st. The most momentous session in Canadian history begins in a few short days. It is your Parliament. The members are the servants of the people, not of any party. They represent every one in the constituency which elected them. Each one of them needs your help as never before. Assert your democratic right to govern. Tell your member what you think should be done and do so without delay.

There is one issue which overshadows all others. The Prime Minister of Canada has told us what that issue is. These are his own words: "There is only one way to meet total war, and that is by total effort."—"We must maintain the Canadian army at full fighting strength." The Leader of British democracy told the people of Canada what total effort means. These were Winston Churchill's words: "In this strange, terrible world war there is a place for every one, man and woman, old and young, hale and halt. Service in a thousand forms is open. There is no room for the dilettante, for the weakling, for the shirker or the sluggard. The mine, the factory, the dockyard, the salt sea waves, the fields to till, the home, the hospital, the chair of the scientist, the pulpit of the preacher—from the highest to the humblest, the tasks are all of equal honor. All have their part to play."

To fulfil that description of total effort is the first and foremost duty of the Parliament of Canada. The people of Canada must be told what part they are to play. They cannot guess. Every man and woman, strong or weak, old or young, must be guided by the Government to the post where they can contribute most to victory. We are conscious of the substantial efforts made throughout the war by the Canadian Government. We are anxious to assist them in making the vital decisions forced upon them by the events of the past few weeks. We do not believe that the people of Canada consider that their Government or its leader are in any way bound by undertakings given before the United States entered the war. This is no time for a referendum. The responsibility rests squarely on Parliament. The war will not wait.

There is only one way to meet total war—by total effort—that is to mobilize all our manpower and material resources under a plan of universal compulsory selective service. Those who can serve best on the farms must work on the farms. Those who can serve best in the factories must work in the factories. And those best fitted to serve in the armed forces must be trained, equipped, and available for service in Canada or overseas anywhere at any time. That is the only way that our farms, our factories and our armed forces can wage total war. No half measures are consistent with national honor.

If you agree with that opinion then it is your duty to tell your member NOW that you want him to insist upon the immediate adoption of such a plan. Tell him that you want the business of government brought into Parliament where it belongs. Tell him to inform Parliament, and through Parliament the whole of Canada, that the people of his riding advocate and will support any measures, however drastic, which will assure the last ounce of effort of which they are capable. To Canada's Parliament, which meets in a few short days, Mr. Winston Churchill said this: "The enemy has asked for total war. Let us be sure that he gets it." Tell your member in the short time which still remains that you want to be sure that we do wage total war and that you want him to say so in your behalf on the floor of Parliament.

There is an added reason why you must act immediately if you believe that democracy is government by the people. Last week, President Roosevelt told one hundred and thirty million people of the United States where their armed forces are going to fight in this war. "As our power and resources are fully mobilized, we shall carry the attack against the enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again, wherever and whenever we can reach him." We are partners with the United States in this struggle. We signed a pact binding us to a common effort. National honor and the safety of our people demand that every man who wears the uniform of Canada be ready at all times to go overseas to hit the enemy wherever and whenever he can be reached. What a shameful travesty of justice it would be if we approved of unity of military command and failed to establish unity of sacrifice between nations. Canada's honor is at stake.

The Committee for Total War urges you to act without delay. Send your member a telegram, a letter or a postcard at once. This is your most important task. Your member represents you no matter what your party may be. He is your voice in Parliament. When you put down this newspaper, act at once. If you agree with the opinion supported by this Committee, say so.

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Clark Young, Unionville.

SPACE DOES NOT PERMIT THE PUBLICATION OF THE NAMES OF MANY OTHERS WHO ENDORSE THIS STATEMENT.

Those whose names appear above include mothers and fathers of soldiers, sailors and airmen, farmers, workers in the factories, business and professional men and women of Ontario, who have taken this preliminary step to convey to their fellow citizens the course they think should be followed in respect to this emergency.

HELP YOUR MEMBER TO HELP CANADA WIN THE WAR—ACT NOW!

If you agree—tear out this advertisement—sign it and mail it today to your member.

The Grimsby Independent

"Lincoln County's Leading Weekly"
Established 1885

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True independence is never afraid of appearing dependent, and true dependence leads always to the most perfect independence.

Well-Deserved Reward

LAST week the Grimsby Board of Education approved salary increases to members of the public school staff, and there is little which can be said against this action. The increases were for one hundred dollars per year, and this will nicely cover the increased cost of living to which all have been subject during the past several months. The situation does not end there, however. Some years ago general salary cuts were effected on the salaries of our school staffs, and these salaries exceeded by a large amount the reduced cost of living at that time. They were brought in at the time when this country was faced with a depression which made reduced incomes the order of the day.

Now, conditions being what they are, there is little reason why our teachers should not be entitled to a restoration of their salaries. It is an established principle that fair remuneration should be paid by governments, municipal or otherwise. If a public body does not pay fair wages or salaries, then why should private business? The Board of Education does not need to explain, much less apologize for its action.

And when one considers that calibre of teachers employed at our public schools, one cannot but think that Grimsby is getting a bargain. Inspectors reports have been submitted to the Board at regular intervals, and these reports, drafted after considerable thought, show Grimsby to have a teaching staff second to none in Lincoln. Confidential reports on each teacher, which were available to the members at the last Board meeting, contained nothing but the highest commendation for the methods and ability of the individual staff members. In some cases specific reference was made to salaries being "too low."

Other notations on the work and worth of our teachers were in such words as "capable", "able to hold interest of the class", "best notebooks I have ever seen", "has been offered \$1,400 elsewhere." These comments are ample proof that we have a group of teachers of which to be proud, but they do not tell the whole story. They make no mention of the long hours spent after school in the manual training room, where various crafts and interests are developed to an extent that augurs well for future good citizenship with tools on projects which have a definite ship. Both boys and girls find that working value brings a feeling of accomplishment which cannot but build up self-reliance and at the same time instill a spirit of co-operation. This work is a valuable contribution which the teaching staff is making, and one which is not generally known as well as it should be.

Russia And The Aftermath

THE question of Russia's position in the postwar years of international reconstruction, which was discussed here last week, is receiving the attention of British men of affairs. Peter Lyne, writing in the Christian Science Monitor of last Friday, declares that the Soviet system of Government is not entirely out of Britain's mind.

Quoting Mr. Eden's recent statement: "What matters most in foreign affairs isn't the 'form of internal government of any nation, but its international behavior," Mr. Lyne points out that many people have discarded this theory.

"But another view here is that the internal structure and philosophy of a state must inevitably condition its foreign policy. Thus the very essence of Nazism is to conquer outside its own frontiers. . . . Mr. Eden is thought here to ignore the collective responsibility of civilized opinion for conditions anywhere in the world. Can a dictator, for instance, be allowed to persecute any sect or section of his population so long as they are within his state?"

The average Britisher is now imbued with a sense of hard-boiled reality which can only result in Germany receiving some share of the suffering which she has been meting out to other nations of Europe. It now seems certain that there will be an army of occupation in Germany at the conclusion of hostilities.

ties. Russia will feel, and rightly so, that she has as much right to forming a part of that occupation, for it was the armies of the Soviet who have made the first decisive Axis reversal in continental Europe possible. British public opinion, however, will not allow a Russian army of occupation to move in on Finland. Russia will feel that, if Britain is entitled to an army of occupation in Germany, she is entitled to one in that unfortunate little country.

The clash of ideals which differentiates the types of government between these two powerful allies is likely to prove a serious problem in the years to come. Judging from comment from overseas, this fact is recognized fully by the British man on the street.

Japanese Goods For Sale

IT has been suggested by the financial editor of a the Globe and Mail, Wellington Jeffers, that Canadians should not refrain from purchasing goods made in Japan simply because that is the country where they were made. Mr. Jeffers points out that goods made in Japan are a loss when they are left on the shelves and counters of Canadian retailers, for the shopkeepers have, or will soon have, paid for them. If they are not bought, these goods constitute a loss.

Mr. Jeffers is correct, of course. Goods which have been paid for and which cannot be sold are a loss to the retailers owning them. It might be mentioned however, that any goods on Canadian shelves at this time were bought after the attack on China was started many years ago. Good citizenship of whatever nationality should have ensured that Japanese goods were no longer available in Canada or any other country where international justice tempers the outlook of the people.

The Chinese war has been going on for many years now. In it have been used tons of material which Japan cannot obtain except by buying on the world's markets. Oil and rubber are two of these materials which, had they not been available to Japan would have brought the "China incident" to a close long ago. The sale of Japanese goods in Canada and the United States and Great Britain and many other nations throughout the long and terrible ravages of the Chinese Republic was aid of a very valuable sort to this aggression. It has also assisted Japan in her aggressive and damaging attempt to carry out Axis policies in the South Pacific. Any merchant left with Japanese goods on his shelves at this late date should throw them out as a loss and at his next inventory take stock of himself.

They Must Not Fail

THE stirring call to action which has been sounded throughout the Province of Ontario during the past two weeks poses a real challenge to individual members of Parliament. The issue has been clearly defined, the urgency has been demonstrated, and the time for action of a definite character has arrived. When groups of citizens unite in a determination such as has been shown their call cannot but be heeded.

There has been some criticism of the government in not allowing Parliament the full play of its prerogatives. If this is the case, blame for the situation should be placed on this country's parliamentarians. They are elected with a job to do, and they themselves are the only ones responsible if they do not do their job honestly and fearlessly. The Government has not dispensed with the services of Parliament so much as have the members of Parliament themselves.

There is work to be done in this country. Vast undertakings must be brought to fruition. Needless industry has to go for the time being. Careful distinction must be made between those things which are absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the war and those things which can be done without for the time being. Then must come the re-allocation of manpower into channels of productivity which will lead to a greater and more coherent war effort. Direction must be given to this important phase of our national life. That direction can come from only one source.

Total war now will mean that every man and woman of this country is indispensable. This condition cannot be said to exist now. It must exist. Germany has been existing under a form of national planning along these lines for many years, and the Nazis have that much advantage over us. We have lost ground to gain, and that quickly. Canada looks to her elected representatives. They must not fail.

C. M. Shortt, who spoke before the Grimsby Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday evening produced the following lines which his son had written after reading in the paper of a threatened shortage of women's coats:

STAYING POWER

To keep the Navy on even keel
Britain needs all correct steel.
The die is cast, the fates have written,
Women now must bulge for Britain.

National Service Sought As Remedy For Farm Problems

(Following is the text of extemporaneous remarks delivered at a meeting for Total War held in Toronto on Saturday last. The speaker, Hon. Frank C. Biggs, is well known as an ardent champion of the cause of farming in Canada, and is prominent as one of the most successful farmers of the province. His remarks are reprinted here for their timely bearing on this important topic.—Editor)

I would like to say a word on behalf of Agriculture. Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I came to this meeting today, not knowing what the meeting was called for, but when a matter of national urgency was suggested I felt it my duty to come.

I want to congratulate the committee of patriotic citizens for calling this meeting. I want to congratulate them on the step forward that they are taking in regard to the ad, and I, for one, want the privilege of signing it.

I have the privilege to operate a 600-acre farm on No. 8 Highway, just outside of the town of Dundas. I wish guidance from the Federal Government as to what I should produce on that farm.

We agriculturists, and I think I speak for the agriculturists of the Province of Ontario, are groping in the dark at the moment. We know it is suggested we want 600 million pounds of bacon this year. We want 125 million pounds of cheese. That is quite an increase over last year, and we barely got over the hurdle with 425 million pounds of bacon and four million pounds of cheese, by cutting off the domestic market on cheese.

I think the time has arrived when we should have guidance, have leadership, as far as agriculture is concerned. If I am not producing the commodities needed to win this war on my farm, tell me so, and that is what the agriculturists of this Province are asking for. If it is necessary to switch from beef to dairy, or some other line, to hogs, or if I should grow soy beans that plastics may be produced in larger quantities, or bakelite or any of these things, that we may assist on the farm, we want to do it, but we have no leadership today. We have only an intimation that bacon will be needed, and that cheese will be needed. We want leadership. I want to impress that—Agriculture will welcome leadership to win this war.

There are other serious problems arising. I am one of the agriculturists that employs labor. I am willing to take my lot, as it may be, for assistance in tilling the farm and producing those necessities. But I want to say now, over the Province of Ontario, I conservatively estimate that ten to 15 per cent of the farms that are good fertile farms are not being tilled. We have hundreds of thousands of farmers this year that will, through force of non-labor, cut their production in half. The point arises, as far as agricultural production is concerned, of the wages we are compelled to pay through the drift to industry—not to the army, because our wages compare better than army wages—very much better. We have no help to carry on with.

I am not complaining about this, but if the Government expects production, then we want selective conscription, as farmers.

If my efforts, or the efforts of my sons, or my hired help, now in agriculture, are better in industry or better in the uniform, put them there, but above all, let us win the war and you will not win the war on empty stomachs. This is a mighty important factor. I am afraid we have not given enough study to the necessity of food. I warrant we have a surplus of wheat, but wheat is only one commodity. Today we have not a surplus of farm products in the Dominion of Canada, outside of wheat, and you can very easily see, as it is fast coming about that we will drain all the reserves that there are in the Dominion of Canada outside of wheat.

So, I plead with you, Sir, for selective conscription. I want to sign your advertisement and I hope that agriculture will get a fair consideration if we can have selective conscription. (Applause.)

Production of butter in Canada for the months of January and February combined of 1941 showed a 10.4 per cent increase above the corresponding period of 1940. The 1941 increase, says the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions is probably the result of a substantially higher price being paid for butterfat.

VAST CORRUPTION REVEALED IN ITALY'S AFRICAN EMPIRE

When British troops marched into Addis Ababa and Mussolini's East African Empire crumbled to dust, they found a revealing document. It was a report written in April, 1941, by General Arconovaldo Bonacorsi, Inspector General of Black Shirts, Italian East Africa on the situation there.

For five years after the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, Italians poured money into their East African territories. Boastfully, they declared that by directed industry, unity, national pride and the vigor of a re-born state, Fascism would build in Africa a new Roman Empire. Italian genius for colonization would establish new standards for the world.

Ethiopia would be the wonder colony of the Twentieth Century.

The Bonacorsi report strips the mask. It tells a story of graft and corruption—of troops in rags while contractors made millions. "Let the truth be known", Bonacorsi exclaims, as he makes these direct charges:

"Our troops are in rags, barefooted, torn and naked, in such a lamentable state of absolute inferiority, compared with the Abyssinians that they are called the 'Mosquin' (Word used for beggars in both East Africa and Egypt).

"There are not sufficient reserve stocks in the Army depots, no tents, no uniforms, no boots and nothing else that is required. "Millions have been spent to build luxurious villas with modern style furniture, Persian carpets, silver cutlery and so forth for the heads of Government Departments and vice-Governors."

Bonacorsi made these remarkable predictions:

"In the Empire rebellion is latent and will have its tragic end when, in case of war, hostilities begin."

"If from any of our frontiers a single British or French unit resolutely marches into our territory with its flag flying, will not need armed men because the greater part of the Abyssinian people will join them to fight against us and turn us out."

"I do not know if we shall be able, in case of emergency, to face up to what may happen in view of the unprepared and abandoned state of our army."

Whatever his other qualifications, Bonacorsi was a good prophet.

Twelve months later, almost to a day, men from South Africa and men from British East Africa marched into the Ethiopian capital.

Bonacorsi relates how, from his own observations, contractors almost to a man only thought of making money without excessive scruples at the expense of the State and the workmen. Workmen were not paid the indemnities, allowances, rates and premiums due to them. Clothing to which they were entitled without payment and food were insufficient. Sleeping quarters were inadequate and unhygienic.

With a few exceptions in the case of farming, land was almost untouched. No Land Office existed to ascertain what land was available for allotment to nationals who applied for it in order to develop it.

Such concessions as were granted had for the most part been given to State concerns, or those controlled or financed by the State, which cost the nation tens of millions of lire without attaining the ends in view. The Italian who applied for a small piece of land had to submit to an endless process of bureaucratic impositions, have the patience of a saint, demonstrate that he had means, losing months and months.

On the other hand, contractors who went to Ethiopia without a penny, having gone bankrupt in Italy, returned to Italy as millionaires several times over.

Bonacorsi cites the case of Marcello Diaz, controlling the Societa Coton in the Trans-Juba district "who with the greatest of ease and no risk of danger to himself is putting millions into his pocket at the expense of the Italian community. The cotton is cultivated by natives and the Company pays for seed, labor, harvesting, packing, transport, interest on capital etc., from seven to eight lire a kilo. It is sold to the State at 26 lire a kilo while the difference is pocketed by the owners of the company."

"A certain Taccchini," the report instances further, "who lived in Addis Ababa at the time when export of hides from the Empire to Italy was prohibited, in some way unknown, managed to obtain an export license for several hundred tons. He made a profit of several millions."

WARTIME WAGE CONTROL

Instructions to Canadian Employers and Employees concerning the Wartime Wages and Cost of Living Bonus Order, P.C. 8253

THIS Order of the Dominion Government— which under the War Measures Act substitutes wage rates and requires employers to pay a cost of living bonus— provided for the establishment of National and Regional War Labour Boards to administer the Government's policy.

National Employers

Communications from employers and employees in the following employments should be addressed to the Secretary, National War Labour Board, Ottawa:

- (1) the operation of lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals or telegraphs, including all services auxiliary thereto, connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province;
- (2) the operation of any system of air, bus or truck transportation connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province;
- (3) the operation of any electrical power or transmission works connecting any province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of any province, or serving two or more provinces;
- (4) mining;
- (5) the operation of any shipyard;
- (6) all undertakings located in the Yukon or Northwest Territories.

Regional Employers

Employers and employees in employments other than those above designated should address their communications to the Regional War Labour Board in care of their respective provincial governments.

The Order provides that no increase or decrease in a basic scale of wage rates may be made by any employer. Violations of this Order are subject to penalties.

Extracts from the Order and the Board's Interpretative Bulletin are given in the National War Labour Board's Bulletin No. 1, which may be obtained on application to any Regional War Labour Board.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour and Chairman
The National War Labour Board

Ottawa, Canada, January 12, 1942

FOOTBALL BASKETBALL BADMINTON

LOCAL and DISTRICT

SPORTING NEWS

HOCKEY BOWLING CURLING

DO YOU REMEMBER TEN YEARS AGO

From Files of January 15th, 1932

Six members of the 1932 county council have entered the race for the Wardenship and will seek that honour at the inaugural session of the council on January 20th. They are: E. B. Osborne, Reeve of Beamsville; J. A. Swayne, Reeve of Oranthe; William Fralick, Reeve of Oakville; Arch. Woodruff, Reeve of Niagara Twp.; Herbert Copeland, Reeve of Calverton, and P. E. Williams, Reeve of Grimsby.

The following officers for 1932 were elected at the annual birthday supper of the Trinity Young Women's Auxiliary held last Thursday evening: Hon. Pres.—Mrs. W. A. McNiven; President, Mrs. R. C. Calder; Vice-President—Miss Mabel Cullington; Recording Sec'y. Miss Helen Addison; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Bessie Graham; Treasurer—Mrs. R. Terry; Supply Secretary—Mrs. J. H. MacMillan; Strangers' secretary—Miss Vera Lewis; Social convener, Miss Margaret Allan; Secretary of Christian Stewardship and Finance, Miss Dora Williams.

Announcement has been made at Niagara Falls of the transfer of A. R. Land, for twenty years manager of the Bank of Commerce there, to Grimsby. He will be succeeded by J. A. Campbell, manager of the Grimsby branch. Mr. Land has been in the service of the Bank of Commerce there continuously for thirty years, being born there.

At the annual meeting of Grimsby Horticultural Society held on Saturday evening last the following were elected as the executive for the year 1932: President—Mrs. G. Lumo; 1st vice president—E. J. Muir; 2nd vice president—Mrs. E. J. Clarry; Secretary—treasurer—W. E. Cullington; Auditors—W. Lothian, W. Montgomery; Directors—Mrs. J. H. Culp; Mrs. M. Udell; Mrs. J. A. Wray; J. Atchison; G. G. Bourne; A. W. Rickmeier; H. Gilmore; G. Muir; J. Marlow; T. G. Mould.

BLUE RIVER COUNTRY HAS SKI HILLS TOO

Charlevoix County bordered by the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, offers unusual ski country 87 miles of which, from Quebec City to Murray Bay, is served by the Canadian National Railway. From the high escarpment the skier can view the river for many miles. The waters are tidal and their winter blues are amazing in their intensity and sparkle. Not only is the ground good for skiers but the accommodation is excellent throughout the area.

LIONS CLUB SPONSORING HOCKEY AGAIN

The Lions Club's junior hockey is now well underway at the Grimsby Arena with Erwin Phelps and Orval Eichmeier in charge. The teams play twenty minute games each Saturday and it is hoped that a junior league may be formed from the public school pupils in the near future. A girls' hockey league may also be formed.

Following is a list of the teams and schedule of games to be played during forthcoming Saturday morning skating sessions:

SCORES LAST WEEK

Saturday, January 10th—
Boston, 0; Canadians, 1.
Maple Leafs, 8; Rangers, 1.

SCHEDULE

Saturday, January 17th—
Maple Leafs vs. Canadians
Boston vs. Rangers

Saturday, January 24th—
Boston vs. Maple Leafs
Rangers vs. Canadians

Saturday, January 31st—
Rangers vs. Boston
Canadians vs. Maple Leafs

Saturday, February 7th—
Canadians vs. Rangers
Maple Leafs vs. Boston

Saturday, February 14th—
Rangers vs. Maple Leafs
Canadians vs. Boston

First game at 9 a.m.; second game at 9:30 a.m.

TEAMS

Rangers—
D. Cole, Captain; H. Blanchard, C. Bentley, N. Filmbeck, D. Dick, B. Shafer, E. Marr, N. Robinson, E. Smith, B. Kravak, S. Acs.
Maple Leafs—
R. Chivers, Captain; H. Duffield, E. Reilly, K. Duffield, J. Ferris, B. Forester, R. Lawson, A. Acs, H. MacPherson, J. Betzner, M. Lahn.

Canadians—
H. Levine, Captain; G. Robinson, G. Kopulac, W. Halliwell, R. Lawson, R. Thompson, D. Dipper, R. Phipps, W. Farrell, D. McLennan, L. Smith.

Boston—
J. Henderson, Captain; W. Fisher, W. Gledhill, G. Glover, H. Jewson, C. Beard, A. Robinson, C. Schwab, A. MacPherson, Bud Foshion, M. Duncan.

Anxiety is the poison of human life, the parent of many fierce sins, and of more miseries.

JOHNSON
Optometrist and Optician
278 Ottawa St. North, Hamilton

WITH THE FIVE-PIN BOWLERS

The following are the team and individual bowling scores for the past week:

Monday — January 12th				
U. D. L.				
P. Foster	190	170	183	512
A. Dipper	178	148	155	479
R. Smith	148	170	145	463
A. Colter	228	210	172	609
L. B. Tufford	179	200	178	554
Handicap	73	73	73	219
	1014	978	873	2865

Wednesday — January 14th				
HILLIERS				
C. Rahn	200	210	180	570
E. Buckenham	174	188	214	576
D. Hartnett	170	236	167	573
W. Sherwood	237	194	196	627
Low Score	182	143	131	456
Handicap	18	18	18	54
	961	941	880	2772

Merchants, 2; U.D.L., 0.

MERCHANTS				
M. Allan	251	196	142	589
W. Hand	196	143	166	499
E. Henley	164	211	156	531
L. Brooks	200	156	182	538
W. Ryan	225	185	162	572
Handicap	78	78	78	234
	1114	930	881	2924

BAKERS				
A. Fader	152	207	120	479
L. Jarvis	143	158	158	459
T. Farrell	171	208	224	603
J. Vooges	166	130	124	420
E. Hambrook	201	92	—	293
F. Hurst	197	126	123	446
Handicap	78	79	64	221
	911	1072	945	2928

BARBERS				
J. Dunham	200	182	—	382
L. Hyatt	153	133	206	492
R. Turner	172	212	202	586
T. Tufford	173	200	211	584
R. Robertson	214	229	188	631
A. Forester	183	164	247	594
Handicap	56	25	46	126
	967	1101	944	3012

Barbers, 3; Bakers, 0.

TUESDAY — JANUARY 13th				
FIREMEN				
H. Moore	143	148	144	435
C. Hildreth	175	137	119	431
W. Lawson	121	132	165	418
C. McNinch	179	144	161	484
M. Lawson	196	154	192	542
Handicap	72	72	72	216
	685	602	617	2004

HIGHWAY				
W. Westlake	152	212	196	560
H. Headip	131	207	149	487
H. Wilson	171	188	168	527
H. Tregaskis	180	248	129	556
D. Milne	223	194	206	623
Handicap	9	9	9	27
	676	1066	958	2700

Firemen, 2; Highway, 1.

IMPERIAL OIL				
E. Tufford	175	200	152	527
H. Scott	275	234	208	706
V. Craft	196	112	149	457
C. Jones	165	135	171	471
Handicap	80	69	69	207
	670	745	747	2162

BUTCHERS				
C. Heddon	153	181	112	446
F. Cane	206	134	140	480
K. Betts	150	171	164	485
R. St. John	185	151	155	491
Handicap	109	109	109	327
	755	745	680	2181

Imperial Oil, 2; Butchers, 1.

League Standing

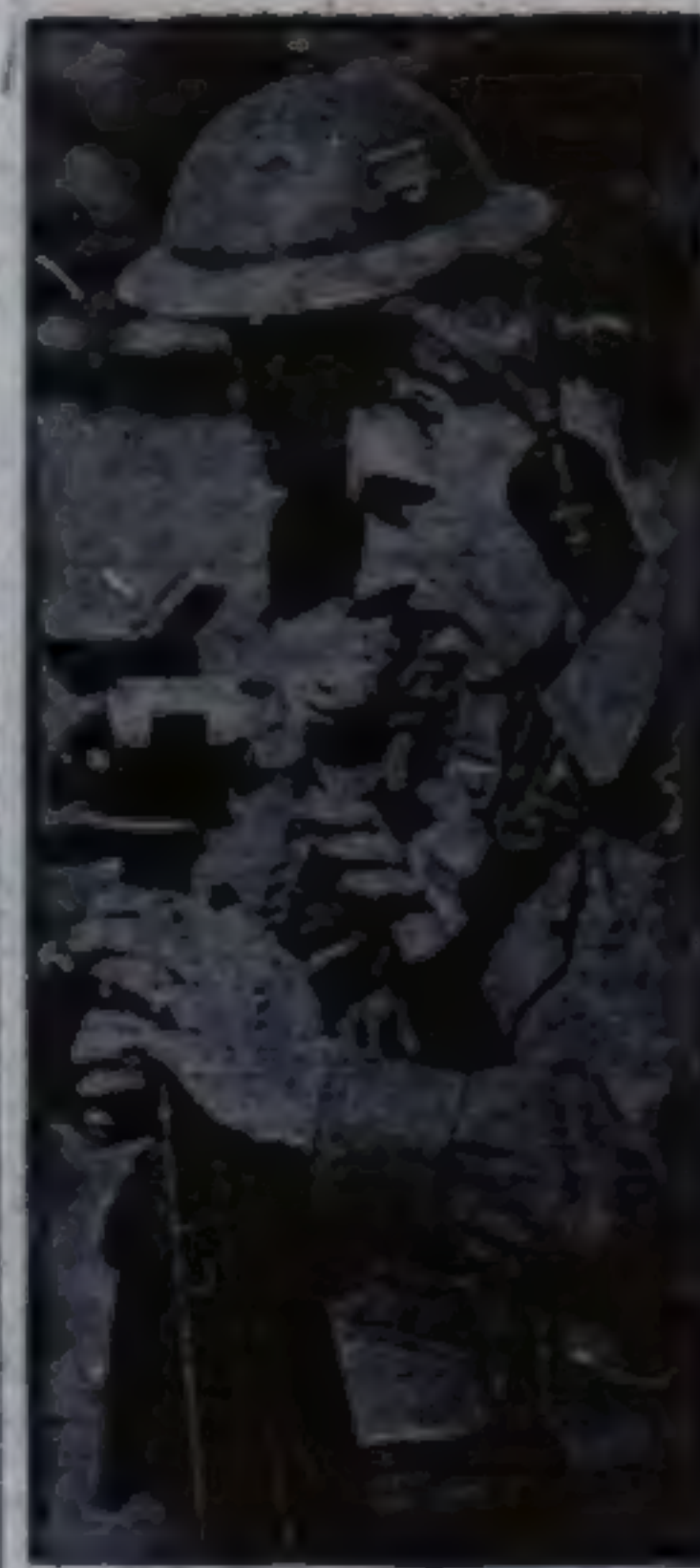
	W	L	Pts.
Highway	23	10	32
Metal Craft	28	14	—
Firemen	25	14	7
Merchants	23	20	22
Butchers	21	21	21
Rahn's	20	22	20
Hilliars	19	23	19
Barbers	19	23	19
U. D. L.	15	27	15
Imperial Oil	10	32	10

Games Next Week

Monday, January 19th
7.30—Firemen vs. Hilliers.
9.00—Imperial Oil vs. Highway.

Tuesday, November 4th
7.30—Merchants vs. Metal Craft.
9.00—Barbers vs. Butchers.

Wednesday, January 21st
7.30—Bakers vs. U.D.L.



"GPO" IN ACTION

The soldier who appears in this photo to be giving a play by play description of a football match is the Gunner Position Officer of a Royal Canadian Artillery howitzer battery. His instructions are broadcast over a loudspeaker system to each gun and the crews aim their weapons accordingly. The scene is in England, during artillery exercises. — Photo, Public Information.

OUR CLASSIFIEDS PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

Peach Buds Win Easily From Paris

The local Peach Buds had little trouble last Friday night in defeating the Paris Junior C team at the arena. The final score was 12 to 6. Jack Blanchard was the high scorer for the night collecting four counters, while Berrymann, Hann and Smith tallied two each and Robinson and Vogt scored one each. The game was held up for some time owing to the referee not turning up. The visitors finally agreed to allow Bob Hillier to officiate. The game was fairly clean with only five trips being made to the penalty box.

Line-up:—
Oranthe — Goal, A. Blanchard; defence, Ferris, G. Miller; centre, Smith; wings, Robinson, Malloy; subs, J. Miller, Milligan, Berrymann, J. Blanchard, Hann, Vogt.
Paris — Goal, Graham; Defence, Warner, Fitzkowski; centre, Porter; wings, Hertley, McDonald.

Amid the mysteries which become the more mysterious the more they are thought about, there will remain the one absolute certainty, that man is ever in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Energy, from which all things proceed.—H. Spencer.

**SWEET
CAPORAL**
Cigarettes
"THE PUREST FORM IN WHICH
TOBACCO CAN BE SMOKED."

Bullets for Britain
SAVE PAPER

WASTE paper is a valuable war material—don't throw it away or burn a scrap of it. Canada needs it—make it help—make it NOW!

Paper wraps up the detonation charges in land mines... holds the charges of parachute curtains. These are only a few of the direct war uses of waste paper.

Paperboard cartons are the most important shipping containers on the continent. They are made of waste paper. Shells, gas masks, munitions, field telephones, etc., cartons, food, clothing and other material are shipped to England in these cases. Thousands of them must be made, and made quickly.

This ever-increasing demand is causing an acute shortage of waste paper. It's a shortage which you can overcome by saving every scrap of paper and giving it regularly to your Salvage Committee.

Help provide the shipping cartons that get the tools to Churchill! Start today.

MATERIALS URGENTLY NEEDED FOR WAR INDUSTRY
METALS
RAGS, PAPER
FATS AND BONES

FOR COLLECTION—TELEPHONE
GRIMSBY 321

Department of National War Services
Ottawa
Honourable J. T. Thomson

DON'T THROW IT AWAY
THROW IT AT HITLER!



"Say, chum, watch THE INDEPENDENT WANT ADS for a new violin will ya?"

RADIO SPOTLIGHT

MAILING WITH DAVE...

HIMAN BROWN, creator of the CBC-Blue Network's super- "Who-Unit" series, the "Inner Sanctum Mystery", heard Sunday nights at 10 D.S.T. from CKOC in Hamilton, is one of radio's most prolific producers. At one time he had 35 programs going each week, and his program boast is that he never once got the various characters mixed. But, for a real mixture of thrills, chills, and mystery, make a Sunday night date to listen to this great new national network addition to CKOC's New Year Schedule! The "INNER SANCTUM MYSTERY" — Sunday's at 9:30 D.S.T.

The 1942 series of Academy Award plays, now heard Sundays at 8:15 on CKOC, immediately following Dr. E. T. Salmon (originally at 9:30), started off with two outstanding productions and two great stars. Sunday, the 4th, featured Roy Rogers, Republic's famed singing Western star, and the 11th offered one of the Barrymore greats, Elaine, in a truly great play. With this auspicious start, ACADEMY AWARD, more than ever, becomes the dramatic highlight of the week for those who are in the range of CKOC, 1150 on your dial.

A fiery horse, with a speed of light—
A cloud of dust—and a hearty—
HI YO SILVER! The Lone Ranger!

It's welcome news to kids from six to sixty that CKOC in Hamilton, has become Ontario's Lone Ranger station, broadcasting the saga of the Robin Hood of the Western Plains, every day Monday thru Friday at 5:30 D.S.T. Another note from CKOC—following its policy of service first, CKOC is now broadcasting a brief news resume on the hour from 6:00 a.m. till 6:00 p.m. The news is factual, ungarbled and there is no effort toward sensationalism. Its prime object is to offer you the news while it is news, and as such supplements its regular newscast periods: 8:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 12:30 p.m., 6:15 p.m., Dr. Salmon at 7:15 and the CBC National News at 11:00 p.m. All times D.S.T.

All the favorites of last season that have been making local broadcasting history remain with CKOC for the New Year. And among those favorites is the Charlie McHugh show, Sundays at 9:00 p.m. (And that reminds me, on a recent show—the gulp of the week: BERGEN: Now Charlie—you know money doesn't grow on trees!

CHARLIE: (sings) But Mr. Bergen—YOUNG DID!!

You'll enjoy this and many other daytime and evening shows throughout the week, which are focusing more attention day by day to that truly bright spot on the radio dial—CKOC, 1150.

RAILWAY BUNK CAR IS FINE CLUBHOUSE

There are Boy Scout troops possessing fine quarters but none with a greater appeal to youthful imagination than that possessed by the Makinak Troop, fifteen strong. A dented bunk car was turned over to the boys by the Canadian National Railways after which the boy handymen and painters became busy and the result is a joy to these lads. Most of the boys are from farms and they travel considerable distances to their clubhouse. Their specialty is outdoor scouting.

Save Gas!
LEAVE YOUR CAR AT HOME



GO BY BUS

BUSES LEAVE
TO GRIMSBY TO TORONTO
7:00 a.m. 9:25 a.m.
11:00 a.m. 1:20 p.m.
4:00 p.m. 6:20 p.m.
8:00 p.m. 10:45 p.m.
(Eastern Standard Time)
Tickets and information At
Kammacher's Restaurant
PHONE 466

GRAY COACH LINES

CANADA MUST GIVE HER MEN IF BRITAIN CONSCRIPTS WOMEN DECLARES COL. GEO. A. DREW

"Is Canada going to ask less of its men than Britain is now asking of its women?"

Such was the searching question put by Col. George A. Drew, M.P., recently in Toronto following his visit to Great Britain. Col. Drew told the story of what the millions of British women were doing in and out of uniform to help win the war in an address which was given under the auspices of the Midland Women's Canadian Club. He held his hearers spellbound for an hour and a half as he told them of what he had seen and heard in the island fortress during his recent and prolonged visit there.

After pointing out that Prime Minister Churchill had on that very day introduced a resolution in the House of Commons calling for the conscription of women up to the age of forty, Col. Drew declared that it would be a national humiliation if Canada failed to adopt compulsory service for its men without delay.

"Women are playing their full part in Britain's magnificent war effort," said Col. Drew. "They are standing shoulder to shoulder with their men in the armed forces, in the factories and in the fields. They are doing jobs that women never did before in war or peace."

"There are about one million women in Britain doing full time work in the uniformed services. There are another million women doing part-time war jobs, some in uniform and some not."

"Those attached to the army are in khaki. Many of them wear exactly the same dress as the men. Those are the girls who work with the anti-aircraft batteries and on similar jobs. They operate rangefinders, predictors, height-finders, searchlights and radio-location instruments. They wear khaki battle dress and live under exactly the same conditions as the men."

"There is an interesting sidelight in connection with radio-location. This is one of the most important inventions of the present war. It is an extremely secret device for detecting the exact location of enemy aircraft. It is known as the 'best kept secret of the war.' Long before it was supplied to the army and the airforce, during the experimental stages, most of the work was done by women. So well did they keep the secret of what they were doing that there was not a hint of this amazing discovery until after it had been in actual operation. This tremendously important discovery gives a very emphatic answer to those who suggest that women cannot be entrusted with dangerous military secrets."

Women in The Navy

"Many thousands of women are now in the dark blue uniform of the naval service. They do a wide variety of work on land and sea. Besides women's usual occupations they act as telegraph operators, radio operators, signallers, and handle a wide variety of instruments such as submarine detectors, wireless telephones and so on."

"The Women's Royal Naval Service is being expanded so that very soon all the shore establishments of the Royal Navy will be manned entirely by women."

"Members of the W.R.N.S.—the 'Wrens' as they are called—are at Singapore and at other naval stations throughout the world. Many of them are at sea with the ships. Many have lost their lives in this war on active service. Many have been decorated. They are maintaining the very highest tradition of the naval service."

"More than one hundred thousand women are in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force. Their uniform is of the same light blue cloth used in the men's uniforms. They relieve men from all the lighter tasks in the kitchens, in the messes and in the offices. But most of them are doing highly skilled work as radio operators, bomb plotters, radiographers, photographers, laboratory assistants, parachute repairers, and packers, aircraft mechanics, radio location operators, and so on. They are particularly useful in the control rooms of the bomber and fighter commands and in many cases they are better than men because of their quick hands and keen eyes."

Act As Ferry Pilots

"There is now a women's section of the Air Transport Auxiliary. Many hundreds of women are acting as pilots with the A. T. A. Their main work is to fly completed aircraft from the factories to the training and service stations where they are taken over by the regular crews of the Royal Air

Force. They also fly the target towing machines which tow the targets at which the anti-aircraft guns shoot in their firing practice. They do exactly the same kind of work as the men in this service and have piloted all types of planes from the fast Hurricane Fighters up to the heaviest bombers. I was told while I was in England that women of the A.T.A. will soon be flying bombers in the ferry service across the Atlantic."

"While I was in London I was introduced by an airman one night to a beautiful young woman in evening dress. Here I thought was one woman who had not been touched by the war. As we moved away, the pilot said to me, 'I certainly wouldn't like to have that girl's job.' 'Why what does she do,' I asked. 'She pilots a target plane for the anti-aircraft gunners. Her plane pulls a target behind it for the gunners to shoot at. I am not so sure of the aim of those anti-aircraft men, but she carries on at it day after day.'"

Canadian Girls Serving

"The Mechanical Transport Corps is another important women's organization. Their uniform is exactly the same as the army uniform of the A.T.S., the only difference being that they wear a badge with the large letters M.T.C. They drive ambulances, lorries and cars in the civil defence work. A number of Canadians are now serving with the M.T.C. in England."

"There are also the nursing services, the women's transport services, the army canteen services, the hospital supply services and many others."

Women's Land Army

"One of the most important of the women's organizations is the women's Land Army. There are about 50,000 women in this service at present and they are a mobile, field force under military discipline who can be allotted to any special farm task. They wear a simple uniform and are engaged in almost every type of farm work including the driving of the heaviest type of tractors."

"Quite apart from these military and semi-military services, there are more than half a million women in the civil defence forces. Their work ranges from that of the various civil defence control stations to fire fighting and fire watching. It is vitally important work. Most of them are in some kind of uniform."

"In addition to these special services, there is the Women's Voluntary Service for civil defence in which there are about 1,000,000 women working whole or part time. Their work covers an enormously wide field. They help in hospitals, mend linens, operate mobile canteens, assist in the telephone services, and do a wide variety of tasks which relieve men for military or other war services."

"Women are taking an increasingly important part in industry. It used to be thought that they could only undertake the lighter tasks, but in Britain today they are doing very heavy jobs—even taking their place beside men in some of the large foundries. They are operating lathes, working on tanks and aircraft assemblies, and taking an increasing share of the riveting and welding in factories and ship yards. While I was in Britain the president of the Institute of Welding made the statement, which was reported publicly, that women were being trained to replace 150,000 men who were then doing work on welding."

Better Than Men

"In some types of work women have actually proved to be better than men. In fine machining their light touch, accuracy and patience have proved to be invaluable. Their skilful hands have also proved to be especially useful in working with microscopes and carrying out the various precision tests in munition factories."

"I saw two shell factories in Britain where all the work, from the cutting of the steel block right to the finished shell, was done entirely by women."

"It is not possible to enumerate all the new jobs that they have undertaken. But one of the most important of their new tasks is in the transport service. Many thousands of women have replaced men with the railways. Many thousands are working in buses and lorries all over the British Isles. They have also taken the place of men in the post offices, telegraph offices, and other public services of that kind."

"Women are writing a glorious page in British history. They are

playing their full part in the job of winning this war.

Compare With Britain

"From time to time comparisons have been made between our effort and that of the United States on the basis of population. We are at war and we are partners with the rest of the British Empire in fighting that war. I suggest that if comparisons are to be made the best comparison is that with Britain on a proportionate basis."

"We have heard some suggestion that it is difficult for us to maintain the demands on manpower for both our industrial and military expansion. Any comparison with the figures of service in Britain on a comparative basis will show that there is no foundation whatever for such a claim."

"We have only about a quarter of the number of men in uniform that Britain has on a proportionate basis of population."

"But it is more significant that if we had the same number of women in the uniform of the armed services as Britain has, in proportion to our population, there would be somewhere between 260,000 and 270,000 women now in the uniform of the land, sea or air forces, quite apart from the various part-time services."

"In other words, if we had as many women on a proportionate basis as are now in uniform on full-time jobs in Britain, we would relieve more than twice as many men for military service as are now overseas with the Canadian Forces. While exact figures are not available, there are certainly less than 5,000 Canadian women now in these services in Canada. Those figures in themselves will indicate how very far we must go before we have any right to suggest that we have placed any strain whatever upon our manpower."

Conscript All Women

"In Britain, however, they are not satisfied even with this tremendous effort and only today a Resolution has been placed before the British House of Commons, signed by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Bevin, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, as the representatives of the three parties in the House, asking for approval of the complete mobilization of women as well as men under their general plan of compulsory selective service."

"There are some people in Canada who still argue that compulsory service is not necessary in

Canada. They contend that this is a war of machines and that we do not need more men for the armed forces. When Britain has already raised many times the number of men for the armed forces, and many times the number of women for the armed forces, that we have—does it seem likely that they would be adopting compulsory universal service for their women if there were not the most imperative need for manpower to the very limit of our strength."

"With Britain now adopting compulsory service for their women, it will be a national humiliation if Canada fails to adopt compulsory service for its men without further delay. This is our war just as much as it is the war of Britain. We are fighting for our freedom just as much as they are. As a nation it is beneath our dignity and beneath our honour to play less than our full part. Is Canada going to ask less of its men than Britain is now asking of its women? That is the question which has been put to us today by the Resolution introduced in the British House of Commons. Our national honour demands an immediate answer to that question."

MANY WORDS WRITTEN ON CHURCHILL VISIT

Important visitors to Canada usually have their doings and sayings recorded for the world at large and so it was when the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, paid his epoch making visit to the Capital. Tens of thousands of words were filed by newspapermen, some of whom had travelled from Washington and New York, others from Canadian cities, in addition to the usual Parliamentary Press Gallery. To cope with the heavy file the Canadian National Telegraphs established a special receiving and sending office in the Chateau Laurier, on occasion having ten operators busy at the key. The temporary office was under the supervision of R. M. MacMillan, Superintendent, Canadian National Telegraphs, Montreal.

The popular idea that flax is hard on the land has been proved to be unfounded. Investigations have shown that a crop of flax removes from the soil approximately the same amount of nutrients as a crop of oats.

Business Directory

LEGAL

Harold B. Matchett
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

25 Main Street, West
GRIMSBY
Hours 9-5 — Saturdays 9-12:30

OPTOMETRIST

Vernon Tuck
OPTOMETRIST
Complete Eyesight Service
Phone 326
GRIMSBY

AUCTIONEER

J. W. Kennedy
ESQUIRE
Beamsville Ontario
AUCTIONEER & VALUATOR
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Lincoln; also for the City of St. Catharines. Commissioner for taking affidavits.
Phone 36, Beamsville, or Grimsby Independent, Phone 36.

Manure Pile Needs Careful Attention

"Although in theory farmyard manure should be drawn to the field each day as it comes from the stable, circumstances, particularly in winter, make it necessary to store it for a time. Care should then be taken that the pile does not become a centre of disease, for the habit of throwing all kinds of refuse on the manure heap is responsible for a great deal of the trouble a farmer encounters from weeds and diseases. Under no circumstances should decaying roots be thrown on the pile. This includes especially the refuse of turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, and other crops susceptible to club root. Farmyard manure constitutes the most valuable by-product of the farm, it being estimated that 114,147,000 tons of manure, exclusive of bedding materials, are produced every year by the live stock of Canada. It is a highly perishable product and, in order to give best results, requires much care."



"WHAT SHALL WE DO NEXT?"

For Release 14-14043

Off parade hours are few and far between in a Canadian Army training hard to fight with other soldiers of the "Grand Alliance" and what to do with them is important. Hence the discussion pictured above as two young soldiers, wearing the new off parade uniform of smart jacket and slacks plan an evening of relaxation.

To be issued to all Canadian soldiers in about six weeks the new uniform is a smart khaki jacket. The jacket is opened at the neck to show collar and brown tie and belted at the waist. Two large patch pockets at the sides add to its smartness. Black leather low shoes are worn with the "walking out dress" and a "sneaker sock" is carried.

